

No. 7835 號五十三百八千七第 日八十月二十年壬 壬緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1883. 五拜禮 號六十二月正英曆香 [PRICE \$21 PER MONTH]

INTIMATIONS.

... ..

CITY THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORS have the Honour to
Announce that
GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
will be given
TOMORROW EVENING (SATURDAY)
JANUARY 27TH, 1883.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
SIGNOR CIOCOLI,
PRIMO BARTOLINO RESOLUTO,
When will be produced by Special Desist
DONIZETTI'S GRAND OPERA
"MARTA DI ROHAN."

DRAMATIC PERSONAL:
GUSTAVO, (Conte di Chiala), Signor PETTROCCHI,
RICCIO, (Duca di Cheveuse), Signor OTTOCI,
LUCIA, (Contessa di Rohan), Signora LUNGUCCI,
ELEANORA DI GORDI, Signora SULLIVAN,
VITTORIA DI S. PIETRO, Signora TAVOLINI,
FISQUEZ, Signor FATEZANO,
FERRY, (Segretario di S.), Signor BRUNETTI,
Chiala, Signor CHEVEUSE, N.N.


LAUWATSE of C. de Dore, Signora Gosh

play the Celebrated Quartetto from Verdi's
"RIGOLETTO," with variations composed by
himself.

A plan of the Theatre is now on view at
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's, where Seats may
be booked.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [187

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THEATRE  ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION
SERIES.

Commencing on
SATURDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1883.

In deference to the wishes of a large body
of Subscribers and the public generally the
Directors beg to announce that the following
peras have been substituted for those previous.

"FAUST" BY GOUNOD.
 "RUY BLAS" BY MARCHETTI
 "IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA"
 BY ROSSINI.
 "IONE" BY PETRELLA.
 "SAFFO" BY PACINI.
 "CONTESSA D'AMALFI"
 BY PETRELLA.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES FOR FOUR NIGHTS.
 Dress Circle..... for 3 Seats.....\$33.00
 Dress Circle..... 1 Seat.....\$15.00
 Stalls..... 2 Seats.....\$25.00
 Stalls..... 1 Seat.....\$10.00

The Plan of the Theatre is now on view at Messrs. KATZ & WALSH'S, where Seats may be secured.
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1883. [146]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day PURCHASED THE GOODWILL and STOCK-IN-TRADE of W. P. MOORE'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON, (Hongkong Hotel). I trust to meet the same patronage so liberally bestowed upon my Predecessor.

J. P. MARMANDIN^E
 Hongkong, 25th January, 1883.

IN reference to the above the Undersigned having disposed of his BUSINESS, takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the cordial support he has received during the time he has been in business.

W. P. MOORE.
 Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [147]

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE HALF YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CRYSTAL PALACE, HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, the 16th FEBRUARY, 1906, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1906. [1005]

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERED LIST OF NAMES of the SHAREHOLDERS to be CLOSSED from SATURDAY the 10th to FRIDAY the 16th February next, (both days inclusive) during which period the names of the Shareholders will be open for inspection.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1906. [1009]

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of **HUGH BOLD GIBB**, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of **HUGH BOLD GIBB**, formerly of Victoria, Hongkong, British Consul, late of Hongkong, the Consular of Middlesex, England, on the 22nd day of April, 1882, and Probate of whose Will was duly granted to **ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD**, of Shanghai, in the Straits of China, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 17th day of January, 1883, are hereby required to send in Writing the Particulars of their Claims, Debts, and Demands to the Underwritten, on or before the 25th day of February, 1883.

And Notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the said last mentioned day the said **ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD** will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said **HUGH BOLD GIBB** amongst the Parties of which thereto having regard to the Claims of which Notice shall then have been given, and that the said **ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD** will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims Notice shall then have been given, nor will he give notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1883.

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House.

THE Spanish Steamer
"DON JUAN,"
 Captain Marquez, will be despatched for the
 above Port on **MONDAY, the 29th instant, at**
ONE P.M.
 The Vessel has splendid Cabin Accommoda-
 tion for First Class Passengers.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1883. 120

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL
THE Steamship
"GALLEY OF LORNE,"
 Captain Pomeroy will be despatched for the
 above Port on or about the 2nd February, 1883.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1883. 120

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Anadyr*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 21st, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 11th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. and O. steamer *Belgio*, with the next American mail, leaves Yokohama to-day, the 14th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 28th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The steamers *Lemnos* and *Japan*, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th January, and are due here on or about the 4th February.

STAMERS EXPECTED.
The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*,

from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 18th, and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Carinthia*, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 18th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 28th inst.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenroy* left Singapore on the 22nd, and is due here on or about the 29th inst.

The B. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catharina*, sailed from Sydney on the 4th, and is due here on or about the 30th inst.

The steamer *North* left Sydney on the 12th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 9th February.

The steamer *Hungarian* left Sydney on the 14th January, and is due here, on or about the 24th February.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bozen* sailed from Sydney on the 20th January, and is due here about the 14th February.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tomadice*

will leave Sydney on 3rd February and will probably arrive here about the 27th February.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

THE authorized List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published weekly each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL GO FORTH

For Saigon.—*Per Vorstenen*, to-day, the 26th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—*Per Samatara*, to-day, the 26th instant, at 11.50 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—*Per Namoa*, to-morrow, the 27th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Saigon.—*Per Olympia*, on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 5.00 A.M.

For Manila.—*Per Don Juan*, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Manila.—*Per Esmeralda*, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 5.00 A.M.

For Naveasaki and Koto.—*Per Kunamoto Maru*, on Friday, the 2nd February, at 3.30 P.M.

FORMS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing of Mails, &c., by the British Post-Office Packet-Office.

Days of Departure.

Noon.—Money Order Office closes.

2.30 p.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of letters, matter and patterns ceases.

3.30 p.m.—Mails closed, except for *Lata Letters*.

3.40 p.m.—Letters may be posted with *late fee* of 10 cents until

3.50 p.m.—Post Office closes entirely.

3.40 p.m.—*Lata Letters* may be posted on board the packet with *late fee* of 10 cents, until time of departure.

THE PRINCIPLE MAIL.

Days before Departure.

5 p.m.—Money Order Office. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 a.m., Post Office open.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting at all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m., Mail closes, except for *Lata Letters*.

11.10 a.m., Letters may be posted with *Lata Fee* of 10 cents until

11.50 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely,
11.40 A.M., Late Letter may be posted on board
the Packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until
time of departure.

MAILS BY THE U.S. PACKET
The United States Packet "GAELIC"
will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th
inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco,
the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru,
which will be as follows:—
2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Correspondence
may be posted on board the Packet with Late
Penalty of 10 cents extra Postage until the time
of departure.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET
The French Contract Packet "CIXUS" will
be despatched on TUESDAY, the 28th inst.,
with Mails to and through the United Kingdom,
Europe and places beyond, in Name: to Sal-
com, Straits Settlements, Java, Amoy, Swatow,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, Fushido-
y, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibralt-
ar, and Mauritius.
The usual hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

MONEY LETTERS.

Public attention is called to the following extract from the Hongkong Postal Guide, Paragraph 60:—

"The Post Office disclaims all responsibility for unregistered letters containing Bank Notes or other documents. No Registration has been recorded. **WILL TAKE NO ENQUIRIES INTO** alleged losses of such letters."

—

No responsibility can be accepted by the Post Office for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs fold off to self stamps should especially not be supposed as an acknowledgment of receipt. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

—

Boxes of letters are sometimes received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of the seal.

Public attention at boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognizable seal, and of sending a check-note or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the

Post Office: take admission of the former, as to whether the letter is to be sent by the ordinary or by an attached for the sake of the Postage Stamp.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying mail, it is only necessary to add to the letter more than the ordinary postage with the name of the ship, and prepay 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure of the ship, and of forwarding the letter. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

LOCAL AND INDIAN PASSENGER POST.

1.—Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Post-Office between Hongkong and any of the British, Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Mexico, and other the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 9 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5 lbs. nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. by 2 in. The parcels must be properly notified and bear the special endorsement, Parcel, containing no letter, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of

value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

EXTRACTS.

THINGS IN THE BOTTOM DRAWER.

There are whips and bits of strings,
There are shoes which no little feet wear,
There are bits of ribbon and broken rings,
And trunks of golden hair,
There are little dresses folded away
Out of the light of the sunny day,
There are dainty jackets that never are worn,
There are toys and models of ships,
There are books and pictures all faded and torn,
And marked by the finger tips
Of dimpled hands that have fallen to dust,
Yet I strive to think that the Lord is just,
But a feeling of bitterness fills my soul
Sometimes when I try to pray,
That the Reaper has spared so many flowers
And taken mine away,
And I almost doubt that the Lord can know
That a mother's heart can love them so,
Then I think of the weary ones
Who are waiting and watching to-night,
For the dawn of the following day,
That have chosen their paths of duty,
Who have dedicated their lives to shine and sin,
Whom the masses of the laity have gathered in,
They wander far in distant lands,
They journey by the sea and land,
And their hands are black with the dust of crime,
That kindled the wrath of God,
Yet a mother's love has soothed them to rest,
She hath lulled them to slumber upon her breast,
And then I think of my children, three,
My babes that never grow old,
And know that they are waiting and watching for me,
In the city with streets of gold,
Safe, safe from the cares of the weary years,
From sorrow and sin and war,
And I thank my God with falling tears,
For the things in the bottom drawer.

EIGHT MONTHS IN YAKKAND.

Winter in Yakkand is a dreary, all
living things, with the fall of the leaf, search
for some cozy corner, and there seek shelter
from the biting blast.
During the severe cold weather, there is
a Chinese order to the effect that should a
beggar or stranger knock at the door after
dark, the door should not be opened, and give him
or her shelter for the night. Any person dis-
obeying this order shall be dealt with as a
Chinese wooden collar, and should the
stranger die at the door from cold then
shall be hanged. An old Yakkand gave
shelter to a drunken Chinese man the other
night and missed \$400 silver tangs in the
morning when he awoke helplessly.
Pondoring over the Russian treaty and
knowing the many intrigues at the Chinese
courts in Yakkand, I begin to fear that the
Russian Consul's first line of action, upon
reaching Kashgar, will be to do his best to
oust the British trader from Chinese Turke-
stan, and cripple British commerce. True,
the Ambar has spoken most nobly and said
the Russian Consul at Kashgar, and is most friendly
indeed, inasmuch that he has set aside a fine
Bakdashian horse for me as a present. Still, a
trader not recognised, let alone unassisted by
his Government, in a foreign country, and face
to face with a worthy rival, has a poor chance
of success. The late Mahomed Yomas, Dud-
khal of Yakkand, once said to me in 1877,
that the Russians were within reach of
Lahore.

Nothing has been made public here regard-
ing the new treaty, nor do the Chinese care
to say much on the subject; however, they are
not slow at expressing their hatred to-
wards the Russians in open conversation. An
official tells me that a great "Cumbi" is
coming to mark out the Chinese frontier,
he is said to see the face of John Chinaman,
when Russia marks out her boundary. South
of the Terek Pass is certain, and what about
Sirkol—will she be content to camp out at
the Port?

The Russian trader who arrived at Kash-
gar on or about the 27th of November last, is
the Komack Serai. He has sold part of his
venture on 8 or 12 months' credit. The
Chinese have paid him no respect, and from
all accounts he does not seem to be very
happy.

It is said that four Chinese officials have
been sent direct from China to report on the
state of affairs at Akon, Kashgar, Yakkand,
and Khotan. I hope those honorable fellows
will be the means of proving the wretched
state of affairs in Chinese Turkestan.

All true-blue Britishers will be pleased to
hear that, through the Chinese court, I have
been a subject of the Maimajing of Kashgar,
a native of Ghilg, freed from slavery, and
as the poor wretch is friendly, I have taken
him into my service until I reach Lah. His
name is Sait Shah, of Shakhit, a village
10 miles N.W. of Ghilg, on the Yassin road.
On receiving the document of liberation, I
have presented the Chinese Dali who heard
the case with a silver watch and a few words
of thanks.

The Yakkandis for several days past have
been holding their new year. Several large
gatherings of both sexes, old and young,
have taken place outside the city, in a large
plain called "Jahan Bagh." The chief at-
traction is the female dances. The Yarkand
is in every way a different people, and not
as the Ambar has said, "the Chinese are
as the poor wretch is friendly, I have taken
him into my service until I reach Lah. His
name is Sait Shah, of Shakhit, a village
10 miles N.W. of Ghilg, on the Yassin road.
On receiving the document of liberation, I
have presented the Chinese Dali who heard
the case with a silver watch and a few words
of thanks.

daughters, not their sons, for with their
daughters they find a home in the old age,
while sons when once married forget the
face of the old home.

FEBRUARY.
The Yarkandis' tamasha at the Jahan
Bagh has been broken up by order of the
Ambar, as fighting took place of dancing;
result—one Chinese man, killed by a
counterman, while several Yarkandis by the
aid of nectar lost their way, and brought up
under the old city wall for the night.

10th February.—Paid my respects to the
Ambar and thanked him for his handsome
present. During the interview he was ex-
ceedingly friendly, and in true English
fashion greetings were exchanged. He in-
quired about the new Chinese Minister des-
tined for London, then changed the subject
to railways, asking could such be introduced
into Turkestan. I said, yes; but the small
amount of traffic would not pay such a ven-
ture. The telegraph would be more advan-
tageous until China's persevering—tongues
had been silenced. Then, I asked him if
an English firm, by order of the Chinese
Government, were laying a line of telegraph
over the greater part of China. Perhaps it
may stretch to Yakkand, said the Ambar?
In time I had no doubt it would. He then
asked a number of questions about photo-
graphy, and how long would it take to take
a picture. Not having a camera, I had no fear
of being taken at my word, so I gave him
many useful hints regarding the chemicals,
dark chamber, silver bath, &c. The Turk
translator was at his side, and when I began
to mention the names of the chemicals,
seeing him on the siver, I then turned the
conversation again on Chinese affairs, stating
that I was pleased to know that China and
Russia were friends, and that the treaty was
now in full working order. The Ambar, at
all times shy on State affairs, simply stated
that the treaty was ratified, that it was now
more under Chinese rule, and that a Chi-
nese official had been to Tashkent. Upon
taking my leave, the Ambar said I was not
to count myself a stranger, but as one of
himself, and to be in no hurry in starting
for India.

I have had it told to the Ambar that the
friendship and respect I have received in
Yakkand I have made known to a friend in
India who has published the same in one of
India's leading newspapers. The Ambar
feels highly pleased at this, and as he is
Muncho, or an East Turkist, while his super-
ior in Turkestan are West Turkists, he does
not dream of being raised much higher by
him; still, he hopes that his name, actions,
character, highly spoken of, will reach Ubi-
na India.

The British Akmal, Mahomed Ali, has
received from the Lo Shay a Chinese hat,
and a yard of paper decorated with Chinese
characters in single file, and two seals some-
thing like the Maharradj of Kashmir's, from
you cannot tell the head from the tail. From
the summit of the diadem peeps forth, like
the face of Sister of Charity, a milky white
stone which has been most nobly said
two rats' tails take their rise and fall
gracefully behind. I thought it best to pay
my congratulations in person at the Akma-
khal's house. This I did, being received with
every respect; but before delivering my
congratulations in a flowery Persian speech
(the best of any I could make), I asked
the Akmal to send me a present. He
said he had done so when the viceroy of
John Calvin appeared before me and crushed
my Persian speech in the bud. No matter,
I did justice to the family dastar khan. Can
a man serve two masters?

13th February.—This being the Chinese
New Year's day, I again paid my respects to
the Ambar, taking with me a present. He
was exceedingly friendly and pleased at my
calling. Upon my arrival he met me at the
door of his room, and after shaking hands,
I wished him many returns of the season,
beginning and ending with "Gongxi, Gongxi."
He said that the Ambar had been to the
city in the year. After leaving the Ambar,
I called upon the officer of Customs and the
Chinese Dali. Both had started to greet
the Ambar, so I left my card and congratula-
tions. The Chinese soldiers have been
giving their lantern performances. I did
not go to see them, as the Ambar had been
on the 22nd instant to greet the Lo Shay at
Kashgar. This is his 4th trip to Kashgar
since my arrival here.

No signs or news of the Russian Consul's
arrival yet at Kashgar; this delay I fancy
is owing to the Terek Pass being partly
closed.

Trade here at present is at a stand-still;
the market for goods with English and
Russian piece goods and all the prices of
imported goods are falling daily in price. I
fear several traders will soon be turning
their heels up; as it is, one or two have
already gone to the wall. I am the only
trader that has sold his caravan; and that
at the end of the month.

The weather has taken a decided change,
and one begins to feel the first signs of
approaching spring.

MARCH.

Upon the Ambar's arrival from Kashgar,
a messenger came to my house in a great
hurry, stating (with as it seemed his last
breath) that the Ambar wished to see me at
once. I went to the Ambar, and after a few
words to the Ambar, and a half hour he
said I shall wait on the Darin! Nay! Sahib,
I was to bring you over with myself.

Upon meeting the Ambar, who received
me most cordially, all my morosizing was
cast to the wind, when he unfolded a Tur-
kistan map, a present from Mr. Elias
British Commissioner at Lah, and asked to be
enlightened where Khamsi, Ti, and Khabul
lay; in short to tell him the boundary of the
country his nation had conquered without
firing one shot or unheating a sword.
Giving him the information required, which
occupied the best part of two days, as my
method of remembering the names of each
place, &c., was by putting a piece of red
paper on each day of the month in Chinese.
During these two days of close intercourse,
the Ambar unfolded greatly, and asked
many questions about Europe. He was in-
terested to speak in more glowing terms of
America than any nation; but my con-
servative blood let him know that whatever
America, invented England improved, and
that the Americans were England's sons.

Fearing that the Ambar's method of re-
membering the names on the chart might be
cast into oblivion at any moment by the
loss of the strip of paper, and draw upon
his own memory at a future date, I men-
tioned that if he had a copy of this chart,
with names of places, &c., in Chinese instead
of English, it would be very useful. As I
was just thinking of such; could you give
this map? I said I could, and would be
most happy to be of the slightest assistance;
so he immediately got me a large sheet of
silk, and I handed the drawing with every
letter in my hands.

14th March.—After three days' rather
tiresome, I presented the Ambar with the
required copy of Captain Trotter's Turke-
kistan chart. He was delighted to receive it,
and thanked me most profusely; and after
having written the names of each place, &c.,
in Chinese, I returned home.

While I was engaged on the chart, the
venerable fossil, the Do Tai, who has been
sent by Zung Tung to investigate into the
state of affairs at Kashgar, called upon me,
and taking such a fancy to the chart, asked
for a copy. This request I have granted, as
I have no doubt he is under the belief that
if he can get a copy of this chart, he will
way back after the land of the Rising Sun.
For, since his arrival at the gate of the first
city, Akon, he has been daily engaged

studying the two warring ones, gold and
silver, to the great neglect of his other
duties, but as he has not yet been able to
more than to utter at once. The Yarkand
is his own way of expressing the same is,
(to the detriment of his seeing and hear-
ing), by the Ambar and official, that he
may give them a good name, and in short,
he that was sent to see that even-
handed justice was granted to the poor and
nobody who cannot buy it, has harbored this
power that was given him, for gold! Such
a wretched state of affairs I fear will not
last long.

Throughout the month the equinoctial
gales have been blowing Turkestan across
fields. March here has been too true to the
old saying of "Coming as a lamb and leaving
as a lamb." The voice of spring now
breathes on the soft grass. The hawthorn tree
is now in bud, and stands out in fine relief
beside its still, dead, elder friends. The
crow and ring-necked doves begin to forsake
the town and country, and the geese on the
wing for more northern climes, screaming
their farewell; while the starling pipes
his little song, and asks a welcome home
from southern climes. The Yarkandis walk
with a grateful delight the approaching
spring. For robes are now laid carefully
away, and pleasant faces appear on the
streets, and with the dawn and song the
wheel turns gaily round. The snow of
days gone by when the cold wind of
poverty was no stranger to her door, and
Providence led her on Fortune's path. The
coy damsels gathered about her, answer to
the matron's tale, solemnly but simply say
"God is present, at all times; present, we
fear not to say, in the face of the sun, and
good virtues in the Turkestan damsels that
please or at least should please the Euro-
pean. Their early rising, followed by the
morning prayer of thanksgiving to God;
their cleanliness, their childish innocence,
and strong affection when kindly treated,
together with their unpretending ideas of
woman's rights. Their dress does not differ
within the pale of western fashion. Still
the long loose robe, the short embroidered
jacket, the deep fur turban (without the
wreath veil), or little conical flower cap,
are pleasing and picturesque. The toilet
is indeed primitive—a comb, looking-glass,
and a dark blue colour for dyeing the eye-
brows, complete their constant toilet. The
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